

BREECH-LOADING, DOUBLE GUNS!



E. C. Meacham Arms Co.,
400, 402 and 404 North Third Street, St. Louis.

McNichols Holds the Situation.

While nations slumber, and the sun
Grew ten times hotter than a rail,
Under mosquito nets, for fun,
Great traders rested in the valley.
By lakes and streams and rocky groves
They fished, each chance a mighty sin.
While Mac just out a pole for stores
And coo'd in the permission.
"Eternal vigilance," he cried,
"I'll buy my fall sleep during summer
For, if the lot elude both sides,
This winter's sleep will be a summer."
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Eternal Vigilance Knocks the Persimmon.

Wanted: one slumber on the grass
Until the chaffins make you sober
Until some neighbor, lay, man,
Shows all your backings for October.
Mac out his weather eye abroad,
He's loaded up for bears now, honey;
No advertising dodge—no fraud—
A clean investment for your money.
Don't be alarmed, and calmly frown,
With injuries to overtake you;
McNichols' stock can't fall to pieces.
The price, too, will never break you.
T'was said, these goods brought out,
No man on earth could wish for better:
Just get your wife to look about her,
And if you're none—why, go and get her.

Cholera, Cramps, Chills.

"An ounce of prevention," that is, a dose of SANFORD'S GINGER, "is worth a pound of cure," which, of course, means the doctor. It is absolutely certain that Cholera may be prevented, and in the majority of cases, successfully treated with Sanford's Ginger, a powerful stimulant, composed of imported ginger, choice aromatics and the best French brandy; convenient, speedy and safe; sure to check summer complaint, prevent indigestion, destroy disease germs in water drunk, restore the circulation when weakened by a chill, and ward off malarial, contagious and epidemic influences.

SANFORD'S GINGER

The Delicious Summer Medicine.
Sold by All Dealers.

Rock City, Buena Vista, Cumberland, Nashville, 4-4 Sheetings, 4-4 Linings, 7-8 Shirtings, Drills, Plaid Osnaburgs, Hickory Stripes, Batts and Grain Bags. Products Tennessee Manufacturing Co.

AT LOWEST PRICES!

SANFORD'S GINGER

SOLE AGENTS FOR ST. LOUIS.

CARVERS.
A full line of Individual Carvers, Carvers in pairs, Carvers in sets, Carvers in Cases, and everything in FINE Cutlery at retail.
A. J. JORDAN, 612 Washington Avenue.

AT 1003 and 1005 FRANKLIN AVENUE.

A new assortment of various grades and pleasing styles of all classes of

FURNITURE.

In the leading kinds of wood and marble at very reasonable prices, highly finished, NOW IN STOCK. For Cash and on Time. Compare our cash prices this season.

H. L. MEDRINCHAU.

McMUNN'S ELIXIROF OPIUM

JOHN MAGUIRE
REAL ESTATE AGENT

LATEST EDITION.

DISCRIMINATION.

The Way St. Louis Cotton Trade is Going.

Louisville and Nashville Methods in the South-east.

To Birmingham, Ala., From Worcester, Mass., 88 Cents; From St. Louis, \$1.23.

A Shorter Haul at Double the Rate of a Longer One in the Same Direction Over the Same Line—Where the Wagon Beats the Railroad in Florida—Wabash Local Rates.

A few days since the cotton men of St. Louis waited on the officials of the Missouri Pacific Road to arrange with them as to rates for the season which is just opening. The cotton season is supposed to begin September 1, and it has been the custom of the Cotton Exchange in August every year to send a delegation to consult with the Missouri Pacific and Texas and St. Louis officials and arrange with them for a tariff for the season. The rates to St. Louis are supposed to be firmly maintained, and through rates are more than Arkansas and Texas points to St. Louis, plus the rate from St. Louis to New Orleans. This is the theory on which cotton rates are arranged. That the practice is not a strict application of the theoretical principle, however, has been only too well-known to St. Louis cotton merchants for some time.

As a result of the policy of the Missouri Pacific and Texas and St. Louis roads, which are making rates to Eastern markets through and around St. Louis, which are choking her trade off, St. Louis handled last season (1883-84) 218,328 bales of cotton, while 80,259 bales passed through the city en route to the East. This season (1884-85) 203,315 bales have been handled here and 87,364 bales have passed through the city. But when it comes to the city on its way west, it is not all that should come here and escapes. A large amount of cotton goes via the Missouri, Kansas and Texas division of the Missouri Pacific to Hannibal over the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, and thence East, and large quantities go East via Cairo and Memphis. A gentleman who is an expert on all matters pertaining to cotton said a few days since that during the past year 100,000 bales of cotton had gone East via the Missouri, Kansas and Texas. The amount handled in Memphis the past year, or since September 1, was 460,000 bales, or nearly 200,000 more than St. Louis handled in the same time. St. Louis should have the same show on cotton business that Memphis has. Memphis rates Eastbound are based on St. Louis rates, or at least the Memphis tariff is based on the tariff prevailing here. Memphis has a reputation, however, for cutting rates East. Nevertheless, it is a fact that wherever St. Louis and Memphis come into active competition for consignments of cotton Memphis gets the cotton. The cotton crop of Texas and Arkansas in 1884-85 was 1,700,000 bales. Of this Memphis handled 450,000 bales, or nearly the whole crop of Arkansas, while St. Louis handled 218,000 bales.

The cotton merchants here give Mr. Hoxie of the Missouri Pacific some credit for an offer he made last year. "We had a conference with him," said a cotton merchant, "and he told us he would make a fair tariff and agree to it and make no reductions on shipments to the East if Mr. Woodward of the Texas and St. Louis would do the same. He could not afford, he said, to have the Texas and St. Louis taking cotton right away from his own line of road. We could go to Mr. Woodward, he said, and make an agreement with him, if we wished, in the name of the Missouri Pacific. When we saw Mr. Woodward he said he did not believe the Missouri Pacific would stand by the agreement and he would not enter into it."

This same gentleman had also a complaint to make against the Gulf Road. He had advanced about \$10,000 to a cotton planter on that line of road, but when he came to make arrangements to have the cotton shipped to him he found that the best rates the Gulf Road would make him were almost entirely prohibitory and he was finally obliged to send the cotton to Memphis and have it handled there. This gentleman had the same experience with Mr. Nettleton as did a wholesale grocer heretofore mentioned. Mr. Nettleton stated to him that his road was a Kansas City and a Memphis road and he would not make rates for St. Louis merchants.

REINTEGRATION, ALA.
is on the direct line of the Louisville and Nashville Road, 335 miles from St. Louis. Worcester, Mass., is distant from Birmingham over 1,235 miles, and freight destined for Birmingham and shipped from Worcester has to pass over half a dozen lines of road. Yet at St. Louis house shipping first class goods to Birmingham from Worcester, Mass., pays 88 cents a hundred, while the best rate they can get from ST. LOUIS IS \$1.23. On all other goods in their line they are protected by classification, but on this particular kind of goods they are completely shut out, at least from shipping the goods from St. Louis. The consequence is that their trade is jeopardized since orders have to be received here, sent on to Worcester, and the order filled at that point.

A gentleman having orders for several car loads of oats, corn and hay from a point on the line of the Louisville and Nashville Road, was endeavoring to get a rate which would allow him to sell the goods, but utterly failed. The best rate the road would make him on hay was 34 cents per hundred, while the rate to Jacksonville, the freight passing through the Kentucky point he desired to reach, was 52 cents. The result of the exorbitant charge was that the gentleman lost the order, being unwilling to ship the goods at a loss.

Another St. Louis shipper has had an experience with the Louisville and Nashville Road which is anything but pleasant. Having a trade with Molino, Fla., twenty-four miles this side of Pensacola, he has been in the habit of billing the goods through to Pensacola, leaving the man at Molino to haul them back in wagons over that twenty-four miles of road. Not long since the shipping clerk made a mistake in billing the goods, and they were sent direct to Molino. The result was that the man at the other end of the line paid \$1.27 PER HUNDRED, WHILE THE RATE TO PENSACOLA, TWENTY-FOUR MILES FURTHER, WAS ONLY 63 CENTS.

In addition to this there was an overcharge of 50 per cent. A merchant at
WABASH, MO., on the line of the Wabash, writes: "I send you a bill of two cases of shoes from Lumberton, N. J., to St. Louis, 1,000 miles; freight 56 cents; from St. Louis to Moberly over Wabash, 146 miles, 82 cents. This is about the discrimination in all freights made by the Wabash. Would it not be a good thing for the Railroad Commissioners to resign? They never have been of any use or service except to draw their salaries."

What it would be judicious in the Railroad Commissioners to resign or not will depend very much on their action or non-action, now that a course of action has been pointed out to them by the Post-Dispatch. To-day they hold a meeting in Kansas City to consider transportation questions brought before them by the Kansas City Board of Trade. The Post-Dispatch proposes to ask the Commissioners to-day, each and every one of them, what he proposes doing or what they propose doing unitedly. If they desire proof of any kind on which to base a case against any one road the Post-Dispatch is willing to get that proof together for them. All it asks is that they do something to prove that they are earning the salaries which the people are taxed to pay them. The old complaint of lack of power will not hold. The Commissioners may not have as much power as they want, but that is because they should sit down and refuse to use that which they possess when it is sufficient to satisfy all the demands of the emergency. The Post-Dispatch to-morrow will give the Commissioners ample opportunity to explain why they are not acting or why they should act. The Commissioners are to meet in Jefferson City on Saturday. It may be that their purpose taking some decided step at this meeting, if so they will have a chance to outline their plan of action. If they do not adopt some decided plan they may look for a storm of popular indignation, not only in St. Louis, but in the future, at all the roads are powerful, but they do not always elect State officers in Missouri, and the people will take good care that they do not elect any Railroad Commissioners.

AN ELECTRIC MOTOR RAILWAY.

Construction of the Plant for the New Railway in Philadelphia.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., August 26.—The plant for the new electric motor railway which is to be put down on Ridge avenue from the Station to Laurel Hill, a distance of three-quarters of a mile, is being constructed as rapidly as possible, and the cars will be ready to run by October 1. This system of transportation for street railways has been put to a practical test and proved successful. Each car is provided with a motor, which is placed between the wheels, and in no way interferes with the carrying capacity. The power is supplied by this motor and the cars are run by means of a conductor which is fastened to a curved iron plate whose surface is about two inches in width, between these plates is the slot in which the grip wheels are placed. It is impossible to get to the conductors without stepping on the plates, and there is no danger of man or horse being shocked by contact with the rails and cars, as in the case of the old system of running by means of overhead wires.

THE DETAILS OF THE ARRANGEMENT
The cars will be lighted by the power that gives them motion. The conductor, which runs through the conduit, is of copper and iron, and the contact pieces of the wheels are of iron. The grip wheels are of iron, so that there is no danger of fire. The traveling frame is raised by the car, and at distances of eighteen feet apart the contact is made by means of a small wheel which is provided with a spring. The cars are provided with stiff bristles, which continually sweep the contact, removing all foreign accumulation, and the contact is made by means of a small wire connecting the plates and the contact pieces in sections and the frames are fastened to the plates by means of a screw. The wooden frame-work of the conduit and a section can be removed and repaired without tearing up the streets or interfering with the running of the cars. The car is started and stopped by means of a lever, and it is started and stopped by means of a lever, and it is started and stopped by means of a lever.

ANNOUNCED AT NEWPORT.
The Engagement of Mr. Wm. Watts Sherman and Miss Brown.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

NEWPORT, R. I., August 27.—A well-known lady of distinction, who arrived at the Casino here shortly before noon yesterday, evidently away with some anxiety the arrival of some lady friends whom she saw coming up the avenue in their carriages. She awaited them at the entrance, and, taking three ladies aside, held a whispered conference. The bright sunshine following two days' rain had brought out a large number of fashionable to the Rhode Island firm of Brown & Ives, which in its heyday, was omnipresent, commercial and social success. The firm was a wealthy one, so that when Mr. Brown died he had an estate estimated at from \$100,000 to \$150,000. Mr. Sherman's father is an exceedingly pretty and about 30 years old, with a wife and two children, and a daughter, who is a member of the Rhode Island firm of Brown & Ives, which in its heyday, was omnipresent, commercial and social success. 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Weber, Observer in charge of the local station, and Observer Cuappell were in attendance. The happy

A POSTAL FROM PRELLER.
The Agreeable Surprise Which Maxwell's

consisting of a dozen raw oysters and a half dozen frog-legs, fried, Mr. Maxwell was at peace with himself and the world this afternoon and expressed himself as such to the Post-Dispatch reporter who called upon him. Only one faint cloud threatened the severity of his sky. He felt positively amazed at a report he had heard to the effect that his fellow-believer was engaged in writing

[illegible]

NEW YORK, August 25, '98.
My Dear Friend—I will take the first train from here, so that I will be in St. Louis when you get this. Will write you a longer letter. Yours truly,
J. Edgar Hoover

The weak feature in connection with the card was that, although dated at New York, it was postmarked St. Louis only. Maxwell, who believed that the postal card was the one that was shown the postmark, but he at once reminded the reporter that it was quite possible that Freiser had sent the postal card, enclosed in a letter or here to a friend, who had dropped it in the mail according to usual custom. Hence, the card was not put in an appearance making it evident that he had missed the train or met with some other misfortune which prevented him from keeping his

future. What he is to do when he gets "out of town" is a subject to which he devotes much thought. He has hopes that he may be able to pursue the practice of medicine. "I treated a number of cases, and gave out quite a large number of prescriptions. I performed one simple operation, a tonsillectomy, however, that I have made more than \$10 from."

MY MEDICAL PRACTICE.

Since I came here, I have been charged in accordance with the services rendered I should have made several hundred dollars. Failing to establish a medical practice, I have turned my attention to the newspaper business. It seems to be a nice life, a man with literary tastes and education could make a good thing of it. I am not sure, I suppose I shall have to remain here for a little while longer. There will be time yet to arrange about the future."

EXPOSITION EXCERPTS

Convention—Notes of the Great show.
Owing to a letter received from the Navy Department relating to the Greely relics, further correspondence will take place between the Exposition and the Department.

A Western Union Telegraph Station has been opened in the building and is being made up of.

The Photographers' National Convention that recently met at Buffalo decided to meet in this city next May, and arrangements are already spoken of for the use of the suite of rooms now occupied by the art display.

The following new exhibits were received to-day:—A large quantity of photographic apparatus, J. A. Fields & Co., machinery, St. Louis; and medical apparatus, St. Louis; St. Louis Machine Company, engine and smaller machinery.

Provisional Judge Fauntleroy disposed of the following cases to-day: Herbert W. Thorp, defrauding hotels, compromise effected with the complainants as usual, and case dismissed at defendant's cost.

Theo. Sahr, petit larceny, two months in the Work House.

Mer. Heidfeldt and Jack Hanley, petit larceny, nolle prosequi.

Louis Mulhardt, grand larceny, dismissed at present call.

Wm. Green, fraud, held in \$800.
Wm. Green, making false oath, continued generally.
Wm. Rigney, conversion of lost property, continued generally.

In \$1,000.
L. H. Wright, assault and battery; dismissed for want of prosecution.
John Tillman, assault and battery; fifteen days in jail.
Peter Fitzpatrick, attempted rape; not guilty.

Legal Notes.

In the suit of the Washburn & Moore Manufacturing Company against the Stevens Fence Company and others, William Edensborn filed to-day in the United States Court a motion to dismiss the bill as to him. The defendants, the Stevens Fence Company, are represented by Messrs. J. H. ...

In the case of the Steam Gauge and Lantern Company against Ferdinand Meyrose, the defendant filed a motion to-day to suspend the restraining order, and two affidavits were filed in support of the

Judge Thayer will sit to-morrow in Circuit Court No. 5. This division of the Court will shortly adjourn for the term.

The Commercial Bank has entered suit for \$1,000 on a note against Wm. Bailey, F. M. Green and James P. Clarke.

The following marriage licenses were granted today as follows: Charles H. Whittenberg, 36 years, 2204 Scott avenue, and Emma Faber, 25 years, 822 N. Eighteenth street; Alfred Hoover, 32 years, 614 Park avenue, and Anna Gauvain, 23 years, 1738 N. Ninth street; Chas. Roeder, 21 years, 306 Dorcas street, and Sarah Green, 18 years, 2613 Lemp avenue; Chas. L. Cou-

and Maggie M. Frause, 22, years, McLeansboro, Ill.; August Heine, 21 years, 817 S. Third street; and Mary Appelman, 18 years, 817 S. Third street; William Stantschi, 28 years, Jefferson County; and Alice Dolman, 21 years, Jefferson County.

Four Courts Fisticuffs.

A slight scrimmage occurred in the Four Courts building this afternoon between Joseph Furling, a lawyer, and Charles Bang, clerk for a legal firm. Furling used a stick, striking Bang with all his might and almost rendering him senseless.

short, when Furling's cries for assistance brought the police to the scene and Bang was arrested. The affair lasted only twenty seconds, but the sensation caused was profound and did not subside for several minutes, when Bang, who was locked up, was released on bail.

Fair Grounds Notes.

Dr. A. Noland of Monroe City, Mo., has presented the Zoo with a splendid specimen of the eagle.

This bird attempted to come from a small building

Enquiries for the Texian Department are coming in

New Warrants
John Brothers of 1710 Lucas avenue, was to-day arrested, but released on bond, charged with deserting his wife, Maggie Brothers, of 1919 Division street.
A. L. Stock was arrested on a charge of selling coal oil without inspection.

In the Parish Jail.
NEW ORLEANS, August 27.—Audemore, the absconding sub-treasury clerk, and Shephard, the alleged counterfeit, who were brought here by Deputy Marshal Parker, were today lodged in the Parish prison.

"It will be warmer to-morrow," said Corporal Weber, to-day, "and the skies will remain clear."

St. Louis Post-Dispatch,

THE DISPATCH PUBLISHING CO.

JOSEPH FULTON, President.

(Entered at the Post Office at St. Louis, Mo., as second-class matter.)

TERMS OF THE DAILY.

One year, postage paid..... \$9 00

Six months..... 5 00

Three months..... 3 25

One month..... 85

One month delivered by carrier... 65

By the week delivered by carrier... 15

Subscribers who fail to receive their paper regularly will confer a favor upon us by reporting the same to this office by postal card.

THE WEEKLY.

One year, postage paid..... \$1 00

Six months, postage paid..... 60

All business or news letters or telegrams should be addressed

POST-DISPATCH.

515 and 517 Market street.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 27, 1885.

We call on the Railroad Commissioners to invoke the dormant powers of the railroad statutes.

The increased Clearing House returns show that St. Louis is doing an increased trade, but it is doing it under heavy drawbacks.

The question whether St. Louis shall push ahead to a front rank among the great cities or not is now altogether a question of freight rates.

In Pennsylvania the Democratic party is an anti-monopoly party. In Missouri it is a party with anti-monopoly principles, but monopoly practices.

FRANK JAMES, the once dreaded outlaw, is no longer a terror to any one. A peaceful farmer in Missouri, he is now an invalid, quietly working and waiting for the end.

The "assistant counsel" for the Court of Alabama Claims were pretty well paid considering that they did not know enough law to know that their employment was illegal.

The Republican party is not dead by any means. In New York it proves that it is the same old party by looking around for a candidate with a pile of money. "Soap" is the watchword still.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND is daily gaining strength and new vigor in the Adirondacks, but it would be rash to assume that he is doing it for the purpose of wrestling with the gigantic question of the St. Louis appointments.

The esthetic society of Cincinnati is all torn up over the fight between SULLIVAN and McCaffrey, which will be "fought to a finish" in that refined city Saturday afternoon. China painting is neglected, and the choral society is betting on the result.

MINNEAPOLIS claims an increase in population of 170 per cent in five years and St. Paul claims an increase of 168 per cent in the same time. It is fair to infer that a merchant in Minneapolis or St. Paul can get as good a freight rate as Chicago or Boston can get.

The cause of civil service reform has recently been greatly strengthened by the discovery that those two eminent statesmen, DONN PIATT and BRICK POMEROY, are opposed to it. Both of these statesmen have taken the pains to write letters, saying that civil service reform makes them sick. The letters are political curiosities.

WHEN EVARTS was shown the spot where tradition says that GEORGE WASHINGTON threw a dollar across the Potomac, he merely remarked that a dollar went much further in those days than it does now. We may add that in these days a dollar will go much further in carrying New York freight than in carrying St. Louis freight.

The country would be willing to see somebody punished for the illegal expenditures of money in the Bureau of Agriculture and in the Coast Survey and in the Court of Alabama Claims. The appearance of a malversating official wearing a striped suit would have a more deterrent effect on the dishonest than two resolutions in a national platform.

The Kansas City Times gently but firmly chides the Democratic press of St. Louis of which we are whom, as Artemus Ward puts it, because the proper changes have not been made in the Federal office in St. Louis. But perhaps one reason why this is so, is because no Democratic paper in St. Louis has any aspirations to put its business manager in the Internal Revenue Collectorship.

The opinions expressed by JAY GOULD yesterday on the subject of the relations of labor and capital, and on the situation of the workingman, are so beautiful that it is to be regretted that he did not undertake to apply them in the telegraphers' strike of two years ago. If Mr. GOULD keeps on he will get to be looked on as a good man saddled by the necessities of his intercourse with various wicked partners.

The duties of the Alabama Court of Claims indignantly repudiate the insinuation that they are subject to the laws of the United States, or that the United States Government has any authority to prevent them from drawing pay for services they have not rendered. The people of this country have long been looking for a genuine nobility, and it looks as if it existed in the Alabama Court of Claims.

As the result of the conference between the Knights of Labor and the railroad managers, there remain only a few trifling misunderstandings to be cleared up. There is no trouble whatever between the Gould system and the Knights, and as far as the Wabash Road is concerned the road certainly has every reason

to wish to avoid a strike, and the Knights desire nothing but justice and a compliance with the terms of the agreement made with them.

THE KEYSTONE CONTEST.

The Pennsylvania Democrats yesterday took the corporation bull by the horns, indorsed Governor PATTERSON's fight against the illegal consolidation of competing railroads and put the party on a platform demanding a faithful and efficient enforcement of all the provisions of the State Constitution relating to the regulation of common carriers, which provisions have heretofore been ignored by the Legislature.

This action of the Democratic Convention, following the defeat of a similar resolution in the Republican Convention, makes a party question of the enforcement of the supreme law of the State, and the result of a contest over such an issue can hardly fail to affect public affairs in many other States.

For twelve years we have seen the will of the sovereign people as expressed in their State Constitution set at naught by their own elected servants in the great commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The chief responsibility for this spectacle devolves of course on the party that has ruled the State all those years. But the Republican politicians could not have succeeded by the shrewdest management in thwarting the will of the people and making a dead letter of their Constitution, if they had not had the co-operation of enough Democrats equally subject to corruption control. Now this co-operation has been rendered impotent by yesterday's Democratic Convention, and the ensuing election of members of the Legislature is almost sure to turn on the question whether a corporation oligarchy shall be permitted any longer to rule the State in defiance of its organic law.

Even if the Democrats are defeated and the Republicans carry the State, the result may still be a positive victory for the Constitution, as no more monopoly Democrats will be elected and the Republicans will only hold the State by putting their anti-monopoly men forward. With the Democrats solid for the Constitution there will be enough anti-monopoly Republicans in the Legislature to insure the enactment of proper laws for the enforcement of the Constitution.

St. Louis and Missouri are suffering to-day from the same wrongs that have so aroused the press and people of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania. We are drifting into a political situation exactly similar, only the attitude of parties will be reversed here, if the Missouri Democrats continue to imitate the Pennsylvania Republicans in their disregard of the mandates of the Constitution.

The loss of the smallest fragment more from the remnant of her formerly vast colonial possessions wounds Spain to the quick. No sorer or more sensitive spot in the feelings of her proud and poverty-stricken people can be touched by the hand of aggression. Their boast of Spain's naval superiority to Germany is well founded, and their fury over Germany's seizure of the Caroline Islands is not restrained by their consciousness of Spain's weakness as compared with Germany on terra firma. They have an idea that a war between Spain and Germany would be an opportunity too tempting for France to resist, and the French press is doing its best to urge Spain up to the fighting point. But BISMARCK is not going to give France any such opportunity as would be afforded by a German invasion of Spain to realize her dream of revenge. Germany is great and glorious enough to concede all that Spain claims in the Caroline Islands without losing prestige, and some way, by arbitration or otherwise, will be found to settle the question without a fight. The only thing to flatter French hopes in the premises is the possibility of a *coup de main* growing out of the prepossibility of a hot-headed Spanish Admiral in the vicinity of the islands.

If the Alabama Claims Commission was not instituted to rob the Treasury, there is no telling what it was instituted for. The ships and cargoes destroyed by the Alabama were paid for by underwriters, and the underwriters lost nothing, because their risks were more than covered by increased war premiums. The loss incurred was divided among the multitude who had to pay directly or indirectly the increased cost of insurance. The damages awarded to our Government were paid by England as compensation to the country at large, and were awarded with the understanding that the losses could not be traced to individual sufferers so as to render practicable a just division of the compensation among them. The nearest approach to a just division can be reached only by devoting the award to Government expenditures for the benefit of the people at large, and the Court of Alabama Claims was only an institution organized to encourage jobbing raids upon a fund upon which there are very few, if any, just private claims.

ENGLAND will never consent to the repeal of the union with Ireland. That is the burden of all English sentiment, yet in all the long record of political baseness and corruption by which British aggression has gained a semblance of legality, this fraudulent union with Ireland is one of the basest. It was never consented to by the Irish people. It was the work of a parliament which was Irish only in name. The votes which effected the infamy were openly bought and the price publicly paid, and the price of votes was very high. Never in modern times has political corruption been more cynical and more unblushing. The Irish bargain stinks through all time. Yet England, which is so philanthropic, so just, so pious and so pharisaical will not even allow this transaction to be discussed, or its sanctity to be questioned. Well, there is a bare possibility that England may be compelled to be just in this case in spite of herself.

WHEN the English press refuses to see in the repeal of the union anything but complete national separation for Ireland, and a rending of the United Kingdom in twain, it is willfully blind to the purport of PARNELL's proposal.

There is no legislative union of Canada or Australia with Great Britain; yet they are integral parts of the British Empire. If home rule and distance do not make them disloyal or eager for national separation and independence, there would surely be less danger of such a result from home rule in Ireland, lying right under the guns of Great Britain. Complete national independence is for Ireland a political and physical impossibility, and with a just measure of home rule she would have less reason to hate England and to lay all her woe to alien legislation.

The Mistletoe.

From the Philadelphia Times.

Rev. W. W. Downes may have thus locked the door and barred himself to help the woman pack her trunk, as he alleges, but if his conduct was not criminal, it was a blunder more than a crime, and the congregation that respects religion would promptly dismiss such a pastor either as an ardent hypocrite or as an unstable fool. Ministers are to-day the greatest stumbling-block to the progress of true religion. They furnish the whole stock in trade of scoffers like Ingersoll, and they do more to retard respect for religion than all the other inventions of the devil. It is not to be assumed that in church seasons and other disputes over ministers, the minister is at fault; but it is seldom that there can be a strong church smoke of that kind without some fire, and when the usefulness of a minister is ended in a particular field of labor from any cause, his pastoral labors should be transferred to some more congenial and promising field.

The Democratic Dicky-Bird.

From the New York World.

An old Democrat sang a terrible fust, sang, "Willow, tit-willow, tit-willow!" A Republican said to him: "Why do you thus sing 'Willow, tit-willow, tit-willow?'"

The style of the Government makes us all glad, the best beyond doubt that we ever have had, and why should you murmur, in tones that are sad.

Oh, willow, tit-willow, tit-willow!"

The Democrat frowned as he nodded his head, singing "Willow, tit-willow, tit-willow!" And these were the sorrowful words that he said: "Oh, willow, tit-willow, tit-willow!"

The style of the Government's good as can be, but I fear it is rather too lovely for me, and that is just why I am singing, you see, Oh, willow, tit-willow, tit-willow!"

The Democrat broke up his Washington camp, singing "Willow, tit-willow, tit-willow!" And started for home in the style of a tramp, with his "Willow, tit-willow, tit-willow!" The Republican officerward wended his way, and signed a receipt for his regular pay. Then came to himself as he mumbled his clay, "Oh, willow, tit-willow, tit-willow!"

Boasting Chicago.

From the Chicago Times.

Chicago remains still unapproachable in the matter of stonches, abduction and murders. St. Louis is pluming itself on the possession of an alleged murderer, and is going to make the most of him if it has to spread his case over the courts of the next three years. Here murderers are a drug. We have so many of them that they have become a nuisance; the jail is full of them; the meeting of one on the street is almost as common as the existence of Italian fruit-barrows, and there is a greater or less quantity of them lurking around in the alleys and by-places who have not been caught. Saturday night about one or two to the already over-crowded, and Sunday night also presented a contribution to the sum total. If the thing keeps on, it will result that the residents who have not killed somebody will be in the minority, and thereupon fall into disrepute.

English Snobbery Increasing.

From London Truth.

I am reminded last week on the recent manner in which certain members of the royal family had recently been treated, and I have since heard that at Goodwood on the Cup day the Prince of Wales went in the course of the afternoon to drink a cup of tea at Lady Dalhousie's table, and no sooner had he arrived there than he was surrounded by a crowd of impudent and ill-bred snobs, both male and female, who stood staring at him. The Duke of Edinburgh, who was seated in a similar fashion when talking to a friend, and was obliged to beat a retreat into the private stables. There was more than this truculent snobbery at Goodwood this year than has ever been known there before.

Bismarck's Soft Voice.

Letter in Philadelphia Press.

He who hears Bismarck speak for the first time is greatly surprised, for his feeble voice is out of proportion with his gigantic body. Often it threatens to die out completely, and after the least effort it gets slightly hoarse. The Chancellor speaks sometimes very fast, sometimes quite low, but always with a certain amount of pathos. The sentences which, when printed, look like massive iron, hurled forth with the greatest power of tone and motion, fall in reality from his lips in a light conversational manner. In the same way the sharpest personal attacks slip out of his mouth with ironical politeness and in such guise as if he were making some friendly remarks.

What He Will Have to Do.

From the Philadelphia Press.

This rumor about William H. English of Indiana aspiring to a seat in the United States Senate must be a fiction. Mr. English is a man of some parts, but he is not a Senator. The party has little use for its really able men in that State. There are few places where the discipline of adversity would prove more salutary to the Democrats than in Ohio.

MEN OF MARK.

CARL SCHURER is writing a life of Henry Clay. Sir Moses MONTAGUES bequeathed his house to his cousin.

Tax moonshiners are all reading up on those Perla staves.

JOHN ROACH has enough money left to start three or four shipyards.

The Marquis of Lorne has an ink-bottle made of a hoof of Lord Clive's Crimean charger.

GEN. SHERMAN told Gen. Joe Johnston that school commencing were a block and a half ahead of military glory.

STANLEY says that when you can't whip nor buy an African king you can scare him out of his boots with a shot story.

The largest street railroad company in London has refused to reduce the hours of its employees from sixteen a day, or to allow alternate Sundays off.

SIR ARTHUR SULLIVAN has bought two lots in the orange grove of William Lacy, in East Los Angeles, Cal., and is having two cottages built upon them.

The President is said to keep a scrap-book in which newspaper comments upon his administration are carefully pasted without regard to the nature of such opinions.

WILLIAM WATKINS' receipt from his Philadelphia publisher, McKay, of only \$20 as half of his annual royalty would seem to show that in the past

six months there has been said about Walt Whitman's poems considerably exceeds the current value of the same; that the funeral expenses of a recent Congressman amount to as much as the entire sum paid in salaries of the first Congress.

There is a field for reform. No alleged considerations of reverence for the dead ought to prevent the agitation of the subject, for no consideration of delicacy or reverence has prevented Congressmen from making the funerals of their colleagues the occasion for some of the most scandalous junkets in the Washington record.

THE TRIBUNE.

The Tribune says: "The Knights of Labor did not have any trouble in arranging a conference with the Wabash people after all, and the talk seems to have passed off with suavity and compliments on both sides. No doubt, some good will result from the meeting, but it has not yet taken practical shape. One point in the talk illustrates well how hard it is for workmen to be always fair toward one another. The visiting Knights of Labor remarked that members of their organization had been discriminated against. They were assured that, at least, this had not been done intentionally. Then they demanded that certain men employed by the company since June 16 should be discharged. To this the Wabash people might have replied that if there was to be no discrimination against the Knights, there certainly ought to be none in their favor at the expense of other workmen, equally faithful."

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F.W. QUERIN, PHOTOGRAPHER,
Twelfth and Washington Aves.
Highest prices awarded at National Photographic Exposition, Chicago, 1884, and medals awarded at the same place, 1885. Special attention paid to Ostron and Postal work.

CITY ITEMS.
Ladies at a distance from the city who wish to order their dry goods, etc., intelligently and correctly should at once avail themselves of the invaluable aid of D. Crawford & Co.'s handsomely and profitably illustrated new fall and winter catalogue. Send your request and address by postal card for it. It won't cost you a cent for the book or the postage.

Man wants but little here below. Woman wants Pison's Completion Powder. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

Dr. E. C. Chase,
222 Olive street, Set of teeth, \$3.

Private matters skillfully treated, and medicine furnished. Dr. Disbrow, 814 Pine street.

Cooling dining rooms in St. Louis. Steam fans, Central Restaurant, Sixth, near Olive. Popular prices.

Dr. Whitman, 617 St. Charles street, cures diseases of indigestion, excesses, indulgences. Call or write.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEVITIES.

Canon Farrar's lectures in America will be on Dante, Napoleon and other great men.

In the Battle of Manila, the United States won a victory over Spain, which was a great triumph for the United States.

The Spanish press insist that in case of war Spain's navy could sweep Germany's shipping from the seas.

On leaving the Sultan Zuleykar, Minister Cox was given a magnificent present to convey to Abraham S. Hewitt, of New York.

The Earl of Devon, the first landlord to make the offer, has offered to sell any holding at the price agreed on by tenant and agent.

The United States Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce met at Saratoga yesterday and arranged the testimony already taken.

After a royal hunt and a banquet, the Imperial Conference at Krenster broke up last night. Emperor Joseph went to the depot to see the Czar leave.

A rumor has taken root that Postmaster General Vilas will be made Minister to Austria, and Postmaster Pearson of New York will enter the cabinet.

Michael Davitt in a lengthy explanation, says that while supporting the Farmers' Alliance, he will not support the agitation of the proprietors of land.

The strike of the Queen and Crescent Railroad shops at Meridian, Miss., ended yesterday, the men consenting to their discharge and allowing trains to run.

Bocheff's meeting in Paris last night, to protest against Oliver Pain's death, developed into a revolutionary gathering, resolutions commending the Irish League being passed.

Three deacons of the Methodist Church South, of Denver, Col., were brought before the court yesterday, for effecting a colored school, and the court ordered their discharge and allowing trains to run.

General and Mrs. John A. Logan, while yachting in the St. Lawrence at the Thousand Islands, were precipitated into the river by the boat's capsizing, and the boat was wrecked, and the General very seriously injured.

Fred Brownson, aged 10, and Gracie Hart, aged 15, read a dime novel, and then went to the camp in the woods. They left their home at Waterbury, Conn., and camped in the woods, where they were staying over night, when the old folks appeared and took them home.

Gould's new oratorical, "More of a Vile," which is to be produced in St. Louis, October 1, is to be produced for the first time at Birmingham, Eng., yesterday, and was received with great enthusiasm by the audience, and the General very seriously injured.

The report of Superintendent Oberly on the condition of the Indian Industrial School at Chilocco, Ariz., states that the boys are not taught farming, but are simply used as laborers. Their food is execrable and unfit for a human being. The school and demand their children, and the recommendation is made that the school be organized into a police force.

CITY NEWS.
Joseph Valle and Edward Huntman were employing the pockets of Armand Street on Seventh and Pine streets, when Detective Tucker and Tracy took them into custody.

A meeting of laborers was held last night at Lightstone's Hall to discuss the proposed forming a branch of the Knights of Labor, but postponed action until next Wednesday.

A little lad, who gave his name as John McCune, was found crying by a policeman last night on Jefferson avenue and Olive street. He told the policeman that he was lost and did not know where his home was.

Paul Rasmus, a boy 10 years of age, fell from a tree on the northeast corner of Broadway and Marion streets yesterday afternoon, and received such serious internal injuries that his recovery is considered doubtful.

Richard Carter, who was arrested here a few weeks ago on a charge of having killed a man at Maryville, Mo., was taken back to the State Prison at Greentown, Mo., where he came here for that purpose.

Frank Purcell, residing on the northwest corner of Broadway and Haven street, was making preparations for a hunt yesterday afternoon, when a gun was accidentally discharged, and the shot entered his right hand, injuring him severely.

There is a good deal of talk about the city Water Works being bought in by private parties. The Water Works outstanding bonds amount to \$3,300,000, making the annual interest \$314,000. It is claimed that private parties could take the Works, pay as a rental enough to pay this interest, and establish in a few years a sinking fund that would be sufficient to wipe out the city's indebtedness.

The Executive Committee of the Trades' Display Association met last night at the Mercantile Hotel. Experiments were made with colored lights and proved a success. A communication from C. H. Sampson in regard to the preparation for the annual street parade, showing that this year's program is up to the mark, being the kind of the past. The time for making applications for places was limited to September 5.

The semi-monthly meeting of the Trades Assembly was held last evening. The majority of members reported that they had been successful in their efforts to get the attention of the Legislature to the resolution at the fourth annual meeting of the International Confederation of Trades, fixing May 1, 1886, as the time for the adoption of the eight hour law by the various labor organizations throughout the country, was read by the secretary, but no action taken. Resolutions were adopted to boycott all stores and ranges not frequented by Puller, Warren & Co., of Troy, N. Y.

NOTES PERSONALS.
D. L. Hawkins, Cape Girardeau, Mo.; S. Knowlton, Palestine, Fla.; H. Hall, Houston, Texas; J. H. Smythe, Philadelphia, and H. H. Harding, Cambridge, Mo., are at the Southern.

T. B. Franklin, Columbus, Miss.; C. E. Parker, Ottawa, Kan.; M. Avonson, New York; J. M. Joyce, Cincinnati, Ohio, and M. Mickelson, Chicago, are at the Lincoln.

G. T. Alford, Dallas, Texas; D. J. Berry, Charleston, Mo.; O. R. Moffat, Joplin, Mo.; J. W. Hamilton, Kansas City, Mo.; and C. W. Price, Columbia, Mo., are at the Lincoln.

Henry Black, Nashville, Tenn.; J. W. Treloar, New Orleans; W. A. Hoyt, Kansas City, Mo.; F. P. Smiley, Philadelphia, and J. T. Boon, St. Louis, Mo., are at the Lincoln.

H. Losh, Rich Hill, Mo.; W. L. Mott, Kansas City, Mo.; D. K. Sheldahl, Greenville, Miss.; Mrs. E. C. Pace, Ashley, Ill., are at Huron's.

S. C. Storrall, Hico, Texas; F. Truett, Ft. Smith, Ark.; E. W. Spitzer, Baltimore, Md.; J. H. Dean, Pittsburg, Texas, are at Hotel Barmen.

Russell Pollock, Dallas, Texas; P. D. Ashley, Lockport, Ill.; E. L. Lee, and J. H. Hamilton, Kansas City, Mo.; J. C. Thompson, Chicago; Leland Strawn, Lees, Kan.; and J. W. Davis, Louisiana, Mo., are at Hotel Huron.

C. B. Bass, Grand Rapids, Mich.; C. B. Ball, Delphi, Ohio; G. B. Wessner, Poplar Bluff, Iowa; J. Edwards, New York; and J. H. Hamilton, Kansas City, Mo., are at the Lincoln.

H. H. Blair, Springfield, Mo., and J. N. Pennington, Minerva, Ohio, are at the Everett.

Use Dr. Pierce's "Pellets" for all bilious attacks.

BACK IN THE FOLD.

Charles Courtney Once More in Good Standing Among Oarsmen.

Homer is Sorry for His Attempt to Have Him Boycotted—Buffalo Wins a Game by a Close Shave—Who Are the Winners at the Races—St. Louis Defeats Cincinnati—Sporting Sundries—Diamond Dust.

The St. Louis and Buffalo Clubs again met in battle array at the League park yesterday afternoon, but in the most important position, the pitcher's box, St. Louis was handicapped. Sweeney was sitting for some time and it was intended to give him a rest and let Boyle officiate in the box yesterday, but hard luck seems to be on the Black Diamonds, and Boyle was taken sick on the day the club arrived at home, and it was found necessary to put in Sweeney yesterday. Considering his condition, he pitched a very good game, however, and but for some unfortunate errors St. Louis would still have won. Buffalo, on the other hand, presented a much stronger team, as Wood proved considerable of a puzzle to the home sluggers. The game was practically won by Buffalo in the first inning. After St. Louis had scored a run on a base on balls, Glasscock's hit, McKinney's out and an error by Myers, the Buffaloes in their turn brought in four runs. Richardson struck a single to left and at once stole second. Brothers sent a hot ball to Dunlap which the latter stopped but could not throw to McKinney on time. Rowe's two-bagger to center sent both home and on White's hit home went to third. Caskins' wild throw gave Sweeney a second out, and McKinney's hit went to third. After Stearns had been put out attempting to steal second, a close play at first base followed in the next six innings. In the eighth St. Louis stood up. Wood's delivery and began bounding him at a lively rate. Dunlap sent a daisy to the face at left center, and had it been a foot higher it would have gone over. He succeeded in reaching second, however, and almost the first ball pitched to Glasscock landed in right field, Jack going to second on the throw home. McKinney sent the ball almost where Dunlap's landed for two, and Dunlap and Glasscock scored. A safe hit by Sweeney sent Glasscock to third, and the ball being fielded home Charley went to second. Sweeney hit to center, McKinney and Sweeney scored, and Sweeney went to second as Glasscock and McKinney had done. Quinn's out at first gave him third, but Brody's hit sent Sweeney to second. The score now stood 3 to 4 in St. Louis' favor and it seemed as if victory was assured, as Sweeney had retired down to business. The hope was of short duration, however, Richardson hitting and Brothers going to second on a ball. A slow bouncer to Glasscock forced Brothers to second, but Rowe reached first and almost immediately stole second, Richardson having come to third. A hit by White sent both across the plate, and as St. Louis failed to tally in the ninth, Buffalo had won by a score of 4 to 5.

To-Morrow's Game.
The St. Louis and Buffalo Clubs play the fifth game of their championship series at the Union Grounds to-morrow afternoon, it being a postponed game. The game will be called at 4 o'clock, with the lines arranged in this way:

Position.	St. Louis.	Buffalo.
Catcher.	McKinney.	Brody.
First base.	McKinney.	Brody.
Second base.	Brody.	McKinney.
Third base.	Caskins.	Stearns.
Short field.	Glasscock.	Brody.
Left field.	Brody.	Glasscock.
Center field.	Rowe.	Stearns.
Right field.	Lewis.	Stearns.
Quinn.		

Bring on Your Victims.
The last game of the St. Louis-Cincinnati championship series was played at the city of hops and prizes yesterday, and the result was a postponed game. The game will be called at 4 o'clock, with the lines arranged in this way:

Other Games Yesterday.
At Chicago, Chicago, 3; Detroit, 2. At New York, New York, 6; Providence, 0. At Philadelphia, Boston, 5; Philadelphia, 1. At New York, Metro, 10; Athletics, 7. At Pittsburg, Pittsburg, 7; Louisville, 5.

Brighton Beach Races.
Six interesting races were run at Brighton Beach yesterday, the winners being as follows: First race, Bonanza, time, 1:49. Second race, three-quarters of a mile, Miss Baldwin; time, 1:19. Third race, seven-eighths of a mile, Valley Forge; time, 1:18. Fourth race, three-quarters of a mile, Miss Brewster; time, 2:00. Fifth race, three-quarters of a mile, Samson; time, 1:19. Sixth race, one and a half miles, Bally; time, 2:53.

Milwaukee Trotting.
The opening meeting of the Wisconsin Horse Breeds' Association was marked by a fatal accident. Laura Bell, after running two times in the first race, fell dead at the finish of the third heat. She was owned by T. B. Barrett, of St. Paul, and was valued at \$2,000. Her year-old record was 2:49.

In the first race, for 2:35 trotters, Clio won the first, fourth and fifth heats, Silver Leaf the second, and Georgiana the third; time, 2:34; 2:33; 2:33; 2:34; 2:34; 2:34.

The second race, for stallions owned by members, was won in three straight heats by Milo; time, 2:56; 2:54; 2:53.

The last race, for year-olds, had three entries. Owing to darkness but two heats were trotted, both of which were won by Indigo.

Maud S. Going Well.
Mr. Frederick Bonner, son of Robert Bonner, arrived in this city Friday morning and proceeded to Narragansett Park, where he visited Maud S. in her summer quarters. About noon she was brought out on the track. The weather, though fine, was not what could be desired for very fast work, but the track was in excellent condition. On the third trial the mare came down in good style and the work was given. She trotted very easily, showing a 2:18 step, and passed the first quarter post in 34 seconds. Then she lengthened out a little and trotted over the time with the previous record, and she dashed past the half-mile post in 1:08, having covered the second quarter in 31 seconds—a 2:18 clip. On the upper turn she up a little, making the three-quarter post in 1:29, but on the last quarter Bar cut her nose again and she did some fancy fine trotting, as she sped down the home stretch, completing the mile in 2:13. The second race, for 2:30 trotters, was won in 35 seconds, showing a 2:30 clip.—[Providence Journal.]

The Geneva Regatta.
At the regatta now being held at Geneva Lake, N. Y., it was expected that Jake Gaudaur would reap additional honors by defeating the ex-champion Hamlin, but unfortunately Jake was taken ill and could not take part in the trial heat. Two heats were rowed yesterday. Hamlin, McKay, Lee and Bonnet participated. McKay won handsily in 5:37. Lee and Hamlin coming in second in a dead heat. In the second heat Hamlin, Hamlin and McKay won in 5:40. The final heat will be rowed to-day.

Courtney and Sweeney.
The defeat of Courtney and Sweeney by Courtney and Conley has served to bridge another bloody chasm. It will be remembered that it was Homer who started the petition among professional oarsmen to boycott Courtney on account of the latter's dirty tricks. At the conclusion of the recent double scull race, Courtney extended his hand to Homer, but the latter refused to take it. The following morning Courtney stood at the American House bar, when Homer entered and said: "Charlie, go down and get your money." These were the first familiar words he had spoken to Courtney in years. Courtney asked Homer to take a drink, and the two rivals pledged a new friendship. Homer held out his hand, and as Courtney shook it heartily, said: "Charlie, I regret our past differences, especially my attempt to get you to join the petition to boycott you. Will you forget the past?" "With all my heart," answered Courtney, and the two oarsmen shook hands again.

Courtney and Conley have the challenge of Hamlin's lift and alcohol. Courtney to score. Waters the best paper single shell made. Albert Hamlin, who witnessed the race, says that if Hamlin's base-runner improves each opportunity if he attempts to steal a base, the batsman helps him if possible. Then the players seem to anticipate what is coming; a runner is on a base, and he calculates that he can reach the next base, he does not get there, and his decision saves him; if he decides to go, then not to go, and then finally to attempt the steal, even though but a moment was lost, that moment killed him. This seems to be the success of this line, aided by a grand determination to "get there" by the whole team.

John L. in Good Condition.
Boxer, August 27.—John L. Sullivan, the pugilist, appeared about town yesterday, preparatory to leaving for Cincinnati in the evening. His sunburnt complexion and reduced abdominal proportions indicated that he had managed to get rid of considerable superfluous flesh, but his weight is still several pounds over his usual avoirdupois, and his face is not as hard as on other occasions. The champion said that he felt better than he has for some time, and expressed confidence that he could whip McFadden just as he pleased, in one, two or three rounds.

Who Are Winners at Races?
Coming home from Monmouth Park the other evening, after a day when favorites were bowled over at a great rate, "Centaur" of the World sat alongside of a leading bookmaker. "You must have won a lot of money over each race," I suggested. "Yes," he muttered, very much disgusted. "I must have; but if I were to tell you that I am \$5,000 behind on the day, you would scarcely believe me, yet such is the fact."

"The truth is," continued he, "everybody seems to be out this year. The Dwyers are away behind. Jerry Lorrain can scarcely be ahead of the game despite his occasional heavy winnings. Appleby & Johnson are behind, Walcott is behind, Bernard has reached the short end, and of the bookmakers pure and simple, I doubt if a quarter of a dozen are ahead, and they have not made so much that one bad day will wipe out their winnings."

The question under the circumstances is, Where does the money go? Somebody wins over every race, and the bookmakers lose. The money goes mainly to casual visitors of the track, who, believing in that comfortable maxim, "Where ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise," happen on to a short horse for some occult or to reason whatever, and the money they have made is lost to circulation. This, added to the expense connected with going to a race track naturally keeps on diminishing the money of money to be made. What wonder is it that the day after day long-time admirers find the pace too hot for them and drop out of the running?

It looks very much as if racing were being overdone, and proprietors of race tracks will find it to their advantage to restrict the number of races, and their facilities for indulging in the sport. Enough is a feast, too much is a famine. The growth of racing in this country within the past few years has been too rapid to be natural, and if the people are to be kept from going to the races, the racing associations are not careful not to drive a willing horse to death, they will find a sea of troubles. It is folly to be wise, and adding or subtracting one from the other, where is the gain? In the matter of meetings and the extent of the meetings, a restriction is expected, and the racing associations are expected to limit the number of days for some meetings, but somehow the racing associations are not careful not to drive a willing horse to death, they will find a sea of troubles. It is folly to be wise, and adding or subtracting one from the other, where is the gain? 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